AMENDMENT OF SPECIFICATION

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In the present invention, for a given length of chamber string, there are more joints than in a string of prior art chambers. There is thus improved capability to curve horizontally. For instance, if the string length is 100 ft, and ELC chamber length is 4 ft, and each joint allows 3 degree angling, the maximum curving angle is about 72 degrees, with 24 joints. For a string of prior art chambers which are 6.25 ft long, there are 15 joints and ~~the~~ the maximum curving angle A is about 45 degrees.. Thus, there is 60% more curving with 56% more chambers.

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The ability of a chamber string to curve in the horizontal plane can be described in terms of a "curve factor", that is the curve angle in degrees per foot of chamber length. ~~Refering~~ Referring to the data just above For chambers with the 3 degree angling capability at each joint the curve factor is increased from about 0.45 for a 6.25 ft chamber to about 0.72 for a 4 ft chamber. For the ELC chamber range of 4-5 ft, the curve factor in degree/ft is in the range 0.57 to 0.72. The same proportionate effect will be achieved for chambers having other kinds of joints with other plus or minus accommodations. For example, if chambers, such as the chamber Q shown in Fig. 4, are adapted to connect with a swivel joint which allows a maximum included angle of plus or minus 10 degrees swing, then use of the ELC invention chambers provides greater total curving in a particular direction, for any given string length. For example a 100 ft string of 4 ft chambers will curve through a maximum total angle A of about 240 degrees, compared to an angle of about 150 degrees for a 100 ft string of 6.25 ft long prior art chambers.